to be appointed and to act as auditors of companies, throughout Cochin shall be deemed to be cancelled on the expiry of one year from the commencement of this Regulation:

Provided that the Government may direct that any such certificate or declaration shall remain in force for a further period not exceeding one year.

Provided further that any person who--

(a) was entitled immediately before the commencement of this Regulation by reason of any such certificate or declaration to be appointed and to act as an auditor of companies throughout Cochin, and

(b) has at any time, after he became so entitled and before the commencement of this Regulation, resided in Cochin shall, if he possesses such qualifications as to good character and on payment of such fee as may be prescribed under clause (b) of sub-section (2-A) of section 144 of the Indian Companies Act, as made applicable to Cochin by the Proclamation of His Highness the Maharaja, be entitled to be enrolled on the Register of Accounts referred to in that sub-section.

Mr. K. Achyuta Menon.—I rise to move that the Bill may be taken up and passed to-morrow.

Mr. C. J. Mathew —I second it.

Motion put and carried.

Village Panchayat Regulation Amendment Bill.

Mr. K. Achyuta Menon.—I rise to move that the Village Panchayat Regulation Amendment Bill be read in Council.

Mr. C. J. Mathew.—I second it.

Motion put and carried.

Secretary to the Council.—The title of the Bill is "The Village Panchayat Regulation Amendment Bill."

Mr. K. Achyuta Menon.—I rise to move that the Bill may be taken up for consideration after suspending notice under S. O. 32.

Deputy President.—Yes.

Mr. C. J. Mathew.—I second the motion.

Mr. A. Sankara Poduval.—I beg to oppose the motion because there has not been sufficient time to consider the various provisions of the Bill. Therefore it has to be put off for a future date.

Deputy President.—We will put it off for the next meeting.

Mr. K. Achyuta Menon.—Sir, I may be permitted to explain the object underlying this Bill. It is, as very correctly pointed out by the Hon'ble Member for Tiruvilwamala in

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connection with another motion, to separate the administrative functions of the Panchayats from their judicial functions. There is nothing objectionable behind this measure so that the consideration of it may be postponed. It is simply to enable some of the Panchayats to coalesce for purposes of exercising judicial functions.

Deputy President.—It may be postponed for the next meeting.

Resolutions:—Schools not open to all communities. (*cont.*)

Mr. K. M. Ibrahim.—Sir, I rise to oppose the amendment. And in so doing I would like to bring to the notice of the House that I am not opposed to having any denominational institutions. My objection is that no restriction should be placed against admission into these denominational institutions. Schools especially are the primary nurseries where the character and the very outlook of our rising generation are being moulded and as such, to my mind, giving any recognition whatsoever, where there is such sort of narrow restriction, is opposed to the best interests of the nation if there is such a queer thing over here. I think that the analogy of the present question to houses being allowed by the Municipalities according to certain given fashions is not very happy. I do not think that is happy because the question of moulding the primary thing of the character of our rising generation does not arise in that. With these few remarks I oppose the amendment.

Mr. A. Eachara Menon.—This resolution is brought forward to remove certain disabilities of certain classes of people in the matter of admission to schools established by Government, or aided by Government or recognised by Government. The amendment to the effect, that schools only recognised by the Government, and not aided by the Government, should not be included in this resolution cannot be allowed to be passed by this House. There is a rule to the effect that no school should be established near another school, Government or aided or recognised within a limited area. If any such school exists there is no possibility of another school being opened there. Generally schools are situated in peopled areas. Thus the population will find it very inconvenient to have schools. If a school was established by the Government or aided by the Government or recognised, by the Government, it is not possible to have another recognised school where students cannot have admission near another school where they could have admission. So this amendment could not stand. If the spirit of the amendment is accepted, to-morrow, I am afraid, I may be going to ask the Government to allow me to open a school in my house where

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all the children cannot be admitted. I do not think we will have any difficulty for teachers. But they will land the department in difficulties. So the amendment can never be accepted.

Mr. K. G. Nayar.—Sir, I also rise to oppose the amendment. The spirit of the resolution (if it is to be worked out properly) requires that not only should the Government come to the rescue of these so-called low-caste people by seeing that the Government should not finance or aid or conduct any institution of a sectarian nature, but even refuse to recognise such intitutions. If I understand the Hon'ble Member who has tabled the resolution rightly, it was not with a view to have any particular institution tabooed by the Government that this resolution has been brought before the floor of this House. The spirit of it is that at least during these days of progress among His Highness' subjects, there may not be institutions where the difference between caste and creed is recognised. (*Hear, hear.*) To work out that principle, if this expression 'recognised by Government' is taken away, the mischief of it will always be there, because under the colour of getting recognition the whole thing might be worked out in such a way that the resolution will be there and the Government will simply say that we are not financing those schools and that we have only recognised those schools which they are bound to accept because the Legislative Council has passed the resolution. I say that the mover of this resolution has not brought this with reference to any particular or class of institutions but on a matter of general principle and in accordance with that principle I request the Hon'ble mover of the amendment not to press his amendment, so that the resolution may be carried as it is.

Mr. K. Ayyappan.—We should like to know the view of the Government.

Rama Varmha Tampuran.—I would draw the attention of the House to the order passed in this question about 10 months back and published in the Gazette. There the Government have stated that there are only nine educational institutions which are not opened to the public. Of these nine, the House itself in the previous discussion stated that the Nambudiri Vidyalayam, the Nambudiri Balika Vidyalayam and the Palace Girls' High School might be kept as they are. The House said that they have no objection to that. Then with regard to the two—the T. D. High School and the Paliam Girls' School—which were again two schools that were not open to all classes, the Government said that the T. D. High School should find out a new habitation and the Director of Public Instruction has been requested to take up the question immediately afte the Survey report is over. It is understood that the Thirumalr

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